THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA — THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 11 — CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 1st, 1932 — No. 5

The Election Campaign in Athabasca

Messages from
The President, Mrs. Warr and the U.F.A. Candidate

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

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H. W. Wood Surveys Record of U.F.A.

Past President's Address to Annual Convention

Provincial Treasurer's Budget Speech

Premier Bennett's Progress Toward Autocracy

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CIRCULATION

Average net paid circulation, six months ending Feb. 15th, 1931.....16,000

Managing Director
NORMAN F. PRESTLEY

THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st of each month by
THE U.F.A. LIMITED
Lougheed Building
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Official Organ of
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
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EDITORIAL

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

"By your votes on March 21st," states President Gardiner in his message to the electors of Athabasca, "you will intimate to the world whether you are satisfied to continue the present debt creating system or whether you demand such changes as are necessary in our economic fabric to guarantee to those who produce the real wealth of the country the full fruits of their labor."

The issue is there stated, clearly and precisely. The U.F.A. candidate, if elected to Parliament, will stand with the group which has been fighting the battle of the common people at Ottawa for ten years—for the removal of the causes of depression; for the transformation of our financial and economic system and the creation of a social order in which poverty in the midst of plenty—the tragic paradox of a capitalist civilisation—shall no longer be possible.

If the farm people of Athabasca believe such transformation necessary, if they wish to take such steps as it lies in their power to take towards its attainment, they will, between this date and election day on March 21st leave nothing undone which can be done to ensure the election of the U.F.A. candidate, Mr. Normandeau.

To be over-confident would be to incur serious risk. Every member of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and every elector who is alive to the gravity of the present economic crisis, should make it his or her business to see that on election day as far as possible every vote is polled.

THE ALBERTA BUDGET

Since, through the breakdown of the financial and economic system the world has been plunged into an unparalleled condition of depression, all Governments operating under the system have been faced by shrinking revenues. The Alberta Budget, presented by Hon. R. G. Reid last week, reveals the effects on Provincial revenues of long continued distress in agriculture. The Provincial Treasurer's speech contains a comprehensive survey of these conditions, and sets forth the measures which under the pressure of necessity the Government proposes to take to meet the situation. Thanks to careful administration, Alberta is experiencing lesser financial difficulties than some of its neighbors.

* * *

AN EFFECTIVE GROUP

"What the U.F.A. and Labor groups in Parliament think today, Canada thinks tomorrow," is a statement which seems likely to become a truism.

This year, in the House of Commons, several proposals by these groups which have been denounced in past years as impracticable or "radical"—to use a derogatory tag which is really a compliment—have won favor in the House. Mr. Speakman's resolution on social planning was the first; Mr. Coote's resolution calling for an investigation into the banking and credit system brought a statement from the Premier that such would be undertaken next year; while Mr. Lucas's resolution calling for a substantial increase in income tax was adopted without a dissenting vote. Mr. Spencer has not yet secured adoption of his proposal to make banks which break the law by charging more than 7 per cent interest subject to penalties, but the attention which he has directed to the scandalous immunity of the banks is building up a public opinion which it will be impossible in the long run to resist.

* * *

CONTINUED GARDINER'S STAND

In ill-tempered, petulant attack upon the farmers' movement the *Calgary Herald* is outstanding among Alberta newspapers. Mr. Gardiner's consistent and courageous carrying out in Parliament of the mandate of his electors and of the Annual Convention has recently roused the *Herald* to a high pitch of querulousness.

The response of the Balzac U.F.A. Local to the *Herald's* new campaign was the adoption by unanimous vote of a resolution endorsing President Gardiner's action in the House of Commons and commending him "for his courageous and consistent attitude towards all questions pertaining to the tariff."

Veteran Past President of U.F.A. Surveys Past and Future Problems of Organization

Confident Alberta Farmers, with "Longer Vision" will "Blaze Trail to Organized Solidarity and Stability"—Co-operation Key to Solution of World Problems

The large audience of delegates and visitors, at the Wednesday evening session of the U.F.A. Annual Convention, gave a most cordial welcome to their past President, the distinguished veteran leader for many years of the farm movement, H. W. Wood. Mr. Wood presented a reasoned analysis of the present world conditions, briefly traced the history of various farm movements and outlined the reasons of many failures; and pointed out the lines on which the Alberta movement must continue in order to make the contribution to solving the world's problems which it might and should make, emphasizing the need for "a vision and a plan".

Achievement of the Association

"Since 1909," said Mr. Wood, "we have been carrying on farmers' organization activities in Alberta, and I think we can justify the claim that we have accomplished as much as any other farmers' organization ever has during the same length of time. We have also lived longer than the average life of previous organizations, but I do not think we are satisfied to rest our case on that basis. Other farmers' organizations have passed out of existence because they did not develop the necessary vitality to continue to live. They did not have sufficient co-operative spirit, nor did they have well thought out, constructive programs leading to definite objectives. They did not sow good seed in the fertile soil, nor nurture the plants to maturity and fruition. In other words, they had neither sufficiently clear vision nor well defined plan. Their efforts were more in the nature of spectacular revolutionary demonstrations, than well defined, evolutionary, constructive programs. I am fully convinced that no farmers' organization can live, succeed, and participate in social and industrial reconstruction necessary to avert pending world-wide disaster, without a clear vision of what is involved and a well-defined plan of procedure loyally and intelligently supported. In the development of that vision and plan we will have to clearly understand reasons—the reason why we are doing certain things, and the reason why we are doing them certain ways."

Why Organization Necessary

The reason for organization, continued Mr. Wood, was that farmers individually had no trading nor industrial strength, and could not successfully compete with other organized classes, nor co-operate, even if other classes were willing to co-operate.

Present world conditions were not the result of Nature's unkindness, nor of any weakness in Nature's social law, but of "intensified industrial competition." That co-operation was the true constructive social law was very manifest. Individuals, as such, could not build social structure, but must be mobilized into higher units; and for that organization the industrial class was not only the most logical, but the only possible, basis. Alberta farmers had a grave responsibility, in the fulfilment of which would be required not only a clear vision of objectives, but a well defined plan of procedure.

Nature had designed the only reasoning animal, to become a perfect social being, and build a perfect social system. It was not reasonable to suppose that man would continue disobedience to Nature's laws to his own self-destruction, but how long would he suffer before he would intelligently obey?

Solidarity and Efficiency

The question before this Convention was, tersely, where do we go from here? Cessation of effort would mean decay. But the speaker was confident that the farmers of Alberta would get the "longer vision, develop a new plan, and blaze a trail to organized solidarity and stability, and by so doing make a greater contribution to the development of right social construction than has ever yet been made." Solidarity and efficiency of organization should be the first objective. Individual initiative and isolated environment increased the difficulty of this organization; but regardless of the work or the time involved, it must be done.

The true function of each legitimate class in society, continued Mr. Wood, was to contribute to the general welfare by giving needed and efficient service to the whole. Sufficient must be produced to supply the actual necessities of life; there should be enough to supply all comforts, and luxuries were desirable and legitimate. The standard of living should not be reduced, but raised.

"There is at the present time an unprecedented number of people in the world without employment, without means of support, and no opportunity to get employment by which they can earn a living, and their condition is primarily the result of over-production. How has such a condition been brought about?"

"Industrial Madness"

Mr. Wood described the wave of unprecedented industrial activity following the war, with the spirit of competition and greed behind it and underlying it. Overproduction became so great that industry had to slow down—the result of industrial madness, which could easily have been avoided with "the right system operated in the right way for the right purpose."

The problem of production, in all its ramifications, had been solved, and it was equally clear, declared Mr. Wood, that the problem of preventing disastrous over-production was entirely unsolved. Sustained, intelligent co-operation was the only means of solving it.

A Fundamental Principle

"In this connection," he added, "I wish to call attention to another principle that is not only involved but fundamental, and that is that industry is being operated to supply the whole human race with material wants, and the only way individuals can justify their participation in results is by making a contribution directly or indirectly. All must have a chance to do so. This is the only way they can justify their sharing industrial results. Industrial efficiency does not mean the fewest number of the most efficient driven to the limit during a maximum number of hours each day. On the contrary all should contribute and all participate, with a definite objective of reducing the number of hours per day to the minimum.

"When physical wants are all fully supplied through efficient co-operation, there will be time and opportunity to apply co-operation to the unsolved higher and nobler problems of right living. We may have to earn our living by the sweat of our brow, but the sweat of our brow is the means to the end—not the end. The solution of the physical or animal problem only clears the way to deal efficiently with the social and spiritual.

"The development of right industrial structure is not a simple problem. The poet said that:

"'Vainly might the head of Plato revolve it,
While plainly the heart of a child would solve it.'

"Both the wisdom of Plato and the spirit of a child will be needed. It will require all the accumulated wisdom of the past to guide us in the development of the spirit of the future. 'Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers,' was a solemn warning by a great seer. The animal spirit was all right for the jungle, and man has suffered and 'muddled through' under its guidance up to the present, but to believe that he can safely meet the future under its guidance is to put Nature in the attitude of having cast her pearls before swine. The present world situation should be a solemn warning to every thinking, living human being regardless of his jungle instinct, that social progress cannot continue indefinitely under the guidance of the animal spirit and the operation of animal law."

LIBERTY

"We men of the twentieth century are less keen about our freedom than any generation in modern times; certainly less concerned about human liberty than people were in the days when they were striving to achieve it. . . . But when a populace becomes indifferent to its freedom it begins to lose it. . . . Almost uniformly in human history the great benefactors of the human race have had to live in exile because they have given humanity new truths and have challenged its old beliefs. We have forgotten what liberty has cost. We no longer have even a very clear conception of what we mean by liberty."—Everett Dean Martin.

Provincial Treasurer Presents Budget in Alberta Legislative Assembly

Deficit on Current Year; Balanced Budget Estimated for Coming Fiscal Period—Heavy Reductions in Expenditure and New Taxes, Including Income Tax

Faced by unprecedented conditions of depression and declining revenue such as has been general in almost every part of the world since 1929, the Province of Alberta, in common with other Governments, will have a deficit, expected to be below four million dollars, on the operations of the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1932. To meet the exceptional conditions, heavy reductions in expenditure, together with emergency taxation, are provided for in the budget introduced in the Legislative Assembly on March 9th by Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer. A surplus of $149,200, made possible by heavy reductions in expenditure and by the emergency taxation, is estimated for the coming fiscal year. Among the new levies is a Provincial income tax.

Total expenditure on income account for the period is estimated at $16,673,-144.22, and revenue at $16,522,344.22.

Cash Position Good

The budget presented at the last session, stated Mr. Reid, was quite frankly framed in the belief that the bottom had been reached in the decline of revenues, and that an upward swing in economic conditions could with reason be anticipated. These expectations did not materialize. As previously stated, the Government took steps in the early fall of last year to curtail expenditures to the extent possible with the commitments already made. . . . . "The cash position of the Province at this time is good," Mr. Reid stated, "and with the plans now under contemplation, the Government is confident of its ability to meet not only all obligations of the current, but of the new fiscal year."

Heavy Reductions in Expenditure

"Every effort has been made to reduce the expenditures of the several Departments. On income account, total reductions of $1,634,260.85 have been made, as compared with the estimates of last year. Against this reduction, however, it has been necessary to increase the appropriations for public debt to the extent of $653,684.84, and to provide an additional amount for certain interest and sinking fund charges of $10,556.45, in respect of aid to drainage districts. The net reduction, after providing for the foregoing, amounts to $940,019.96.

"As regards capital account, we have made a reduction of $2,824,527.67, compared with the estimates for the previous year."

Of the total estimated expenditure, $6,827,497.34 represents "charges on our public debt and is inescapable, leaving a balance of $9,845,646.88 for all the other services of Government. To a large extent this expenditure is uncontrollable, representing as it does sums which must be provided for social services, maintenance of our highway system, education, the administration of justice and the development of our resources.

"Particulars of the foregoing appear hereunder:

Estimated expenditure	$16,673,144.22
Deduct debt charges	6,827,497.34
	$ 9,845,646.88
Deduct expenditure for care of mentally diseased, grants to hospitals, mothers' allowances, children's protection and other social services	2,636,376.10
	$ 7,209,270.78
Deduct expenditure for the maintenance of our main highway system	1,117,000.00
	$ 6,092,270.78
Deduct grants to schools, maintenance of University of Alberta, normal and technical schools, inspection of schools, etc.	2,877,320.00
	$ 3,020,941.78
Deduct expenditure for the administration of justice	967,956.34
	$ 2,778,985.44

"This balance of $2,778,985.44 represents the amount required for agriculture and the development of our resources, general government, legislation and miscellaneous purposes. This is a relatively small amount and it will readily be seen that the Government, having regard to the essential services which must be provided for, had no option but to levy increased taxation despite the reduction of $1,634,260.85 made in the estimates.

Revenue—Income Account

"Of estimated receipts for the nine months ended December 31st, 1931, certain revenues show a considerable reduction over the amount received in the corresponding period of 1930, and will not realize the amounts originally estimated at the commencement of the fiscal year. Taxes for the nine months show a decrease of $1,025,888; licenses of $293,-857.85; fines and penalties of $274,780.38, and profits from the Liquor Control Board of $367,285.46.

New Sources of Revenue

"In order to offset the shrinkage in existing revenues, we propose to increase our revenues mainly from the following sources:—

"1. By a continuation of the present contribution from salaries of civil servants and university staff, estimated to yield approximately $200,000.

"2. By the reinstatement previously announced of the former scale for licenses on motor vehicles, and by increasing the scale of charges for truck licenses; estimated to yield approximately $600,000.00.

"3. By increasing the taxes on corporations. Under this heading the principal increases are as follows:

(a) A general increase of 10 per cent in the tax, fees or licenses paid by insurance, elevator, express, telegraph and miscellaneous companies; estimated at $62,420.00.

(b) An increase of 16 per cent in the railway mileage tax.

(c) A general increase in the present taxation of banks, of approximately $23,000.

(d) An increase in the taxation of trust and loan companies, and of gas companies.

"The Government will recommend re-establishing the old scale of charges under the Amusement Tax Act, exempting, however, tickets of 10c and under, as well as certain changes in the gallonage tax on beer.

"Special taxes paid by corporations will, of course, be considered in estimating any tax under the Income Tax Act."

Income Tax

Under an Income Tax Act the Government proposes an exemption for single men of $750 and for married men of $1500, with a tax graduated from one per cent upward. The tax on corporations is suggested at four per cent with an exemption of $1,000.

"The various additional imposts suggested in the budget are in the nature of emergency measures, to be re-considered in a complete review of the field of taxation in two years' time, if by then, as we confidently expect, Provincial revenues reflect a return to more normal conditions," stated Mr. Reid. "The Government is prepared for a period of two years to pay to the cities now levying a service tax a sum approximating what might reasonably be estimated from such service tax during that period.

"It is with reluctance," said the Treasurer, "that I present a budget which calls for a decrease in services and at the same time, an increase in taxation. I do so, however, with this assurance, that the people of Alberta realize the financial difficulties of the world, and expect their Government to face the facts in order that the stability of this Province and the functions of its Government may be maintained."

World's Economic Illness

Mr. Reid dealt briefly with "expenditures made necessary by the economic illness of the world" stating that actual disbursements in respect to unemployment relief to January 31st, 1932, were $2,588,336.69, and the premium on United States funds with respect to obligations of the Province payable in New York, which had cost, to February 5th, 1932, $678,137.18. The expenditures accounted in part for the increase in the funded debt of the Province.

In addition to over ten million dollars required to meet maturing treasury bills and debentures, it was estimated a similar amount would be needed for capital expenditures, unemployment relief, and other purposes. Securities totalling approximately $16 1-2 million dollars were marketed through the fiscal agency before the bond market became stagnant. The average cost to the Province for this financing was 4.66 1-2 per cent, and subsequent sales of bonds on a higher

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Premier Bennett's Autocracy

A Parliamentary Episode Without Parallel in Canadian History

Ruthlessly outraging the British tradition to which in innumerable public addresses he has vowed allegiance, and providing a demonstration of autocratic power such as is without parallel in Canadian Parliamentary history, Premier Bennett on February 22nd, shouted down an application by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., for leave to introduce a bill to repeal the notorious Section 98 of our criminal code.

This section, enacted in 1919 during a period of hysteria, deprives Canadian citizens of historic rights of freedom of speech and assembly such as citizens of self-governing portions of the British Empire have long enjoyed, and do still enjoy almost everywhere in the predominantly white portions of the Empire.

This has been clearly shown in past Parliamentary debates, by careful analysis of the provisions of the section and its repeal has been sought by leading Farmer and Labor organizations of the Dominion including the U.F.A. Its undesirable and dangerous character was dwelt upon by a former Minister of Justice, who sought its repeal. Five times has the House of Commons passed repealing measures, and five times repeal has been blocked in the Senate, on the last occasion by a majority of three.

But it is not with the legislation itself that we are here concerned. It is with Mr. Bennett's use of his power over his followers to prevent even the introduction and discussion of a bill which he disliked. If the precedent he has set were allowed to stand, even the consideration by Parliament of any proposal to which Mr. Bennett takes exception would be prevented. Nothing of which Mr. Bennett had not approved in advance could be discussed by the people's elected representatives. That is the intolerable situation which seems likely to arise if the tendency to autocratic methods is allowed to develop.

Without Precedent in Canada's History

When a member of the House seeks to introduce a bill, it has always been the practice to allow him to do so; to let him explain its provisions, and to give the bill first reading. The discussion of the principle of the bill takes place on second reading, and it is then that the members vote upon the principle.

To this custom, until the discreditable episode of last month, there has, we believe, been no exception. In this case, however, when, in response to Mr. Woodsworth's request the Speaker put the question "Shall leave be granted?" Mr. Bennett cried "No!", and, his followers supporting him when the ayes and nays were called for, the vote was declared in favor of the nays. Members who resented this upheaval of refusal then demanded a recorded vote. Mr. Gardiner challenged the whole procedure, as shown below, and he and others did finally win an opportunity for a brief explanation of the bill to be given. Leave to introduce it, however, was again refused, by the recorded vote.

We quote below, briefly, from the official record, and would suggest all our readers who can do so obtain a copy of *Hansard* for February 22nd (price 5 cents from the King's Printer, Ottawa), and read the debate in full:

From the Official Record

Mr. J. S. Woodsworth . . . . . moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the criminal code (unlawful associations).

Mr. Speaker: Shall leave be granted?

Mr. Bennett: No.

Mr. Speaker: All those in favor of the motion that leave be granted say Aye.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those opposed will say Nay.

Mr. Bennett: No.

Some Hon. Members: No.

(Our readers should note that it was not until Mr. Bennett had again given the lead to his followers that they allowed themselves to become parties to this unparalleled refusal.)

Mr. Speaker: In my opinion the nays have it.

Mr. Lapointe: Does the Right Hon. gentleman prevent a Member from introducing a bill?

Mr. Speaker: Call in the members.

Mr. Gardiner: On a point of privilege; I do not find a copy of this bill on the file, so will your honor explain to the House what we are to vote upon.

Mr. Speaker: The bill has not been introduced as yet, so it would not appear on the file.

Mr. Gardiner: I would like to know something about what we are to vote upon.

Mr. Speaker: The Hon. Member has moved for leave to introduce the bill, and the question is as to whether the House is in favor of that motion.

Gardiner Protests

(Mr. Gardiner protested, and as the vote was called for, rose again in protest, declaring it to be "absolutely ridiculous" to vote on the matter when the contents of the bill had not been explained).

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps it might be reasonable to permit the Member to make an explanation of this bill?

(Mr. Bennett then sought to justify himself by saying that when Mr. Woodsworth asked leave to introduce the bill "he did not see fit to make an explanation," to which a member retorted: "He did not have a chance."

Mr. Woodsworth stated: "Only a moment elapsed and to my utter astonishment the Prime Minister took an attitude which I have never known to be taken in the eleven years I have been in this Parliament."

When the Speaker again suggested that it would be reasonable to allow the member to explain the bill Mr. Bennett said he would not object but by raising a point of order sought to prevent anything more than a bald statement of the provision of the bill, without argument in its favor being given.

At one stage several members in chorus shouted: "Mussolini."

Mussolini But a Child

Mr. Lapointe: Mussolini is but a child.

Mr. Lapointe stated further that it was Mr. Bennett's "No" immediately following Mr. Woodsworth's opening words, that prevented the explanation of the bill being given.

A Discreditable Episode

The whole incident was highly discreditable to the Prime Minister of Canada. It should serve as an indication of the direction in which, if left unchecked, Mr. Bennett's craving for unrestricted personal power may lead.

Athabasca electors will have an opportunity to render their verdict upon this matter on March 21st. The most effective check upon the prevailing tendency to dictatorship which they could give would be to send as their representative to Parliament the U.F.A. candidate, Louis Normandeau, and so reinforce the group at Ottawa which has always stood for the decencies of Parliamentary conduct; for the freedom of Parliament, and for the rights of the ordinary citizen of Canada as against, not only such a personal dictatorship as Mr. Bennett seeks to attain, but also against all forms of reaction, political or financial.

Notes by the Way

By THE EDITOR

After appearing as a semi-monthly and on occasion as a weekly since its establishment ten years ago, *The U.F.A.* becomes, with this issue, temporarily a monthly publication. The organ of a movement which is responsible for large activities in more than a dozen important fields will be unable to give to any one of them more than a small fraction of the space which their importance warrants.

The wealth of Alberta is built up mainly upon the agricultural industry. Every elevator in the Province, every packing or dairy plant, is the result of the labors of the primary producers. But except insofar as they are co-operative institutions, these are not owned or controlled by the farmers. It is upon the industry of agriculture also that the fortunes of Alberta newspapers have mainly been built up. But the farmers do not own them. And, as the report of the Central Board of the U.F.A. to our Annual Convention pointed out, while the general press is willing to pay tribute at times to the services rendered to the Province by the organized farmers' movement, it is most inclined to oppose the movement when large issues concerning the future of agriculture are at stake.

* * *

Within the limits of its severely restricted space—now more restricted than ever—*The U.F.A.* must endeavor to deal with the affairs of a Government elected by the United Farmers of Alberta and with the many activities of the Legislature. For a monthly publication this is an impossible task. It must seek to present to its readers some account of the work of their representatives at Ottawa. That important work can be touched upon only in a few brief items. Wheat Pool affairs are dealt with in the section controlled by the Pool, and carried on effectively by the Pool Publicity Department. Livestock Pool and other marketing interests are served in our columns as far as space permits. To the co-operative purchasing activities which are steadily developing under the direction of a committee of the Central Board, and to other practical activities of the Association, very little of the space

(Continued on page 30)

Vigorous Campaign in Progress to Win Athabasca for U.F.A.

Revival of Farmers' Movement in Constituency Manifest as Active Work Proceeds—Louis Normandeau, U.F.A. Candidate, Receives Cordial Reception at Many Meetings

News from the Federal constituency of Athabasca, where a vigorous campaign is now being carried on to win the constituency for the U.F.A. in the by-election of March 21st, indicates a widespread revival of the farmers' movement throughout the constituency. New life has been called into being. The U.F.A. candidate, Louis Normandeau, is receiving a cordial reception at meetings being held at many convenient points of assembly.

There are indications that the farmers are determined once again to take into their own hands the control of their own affairs as citizens. Travel is made difficult by bad roads and the task of bringing the message of farmer solidarity to the people of this far-flung area is not an easy one. There is no tendency to under-estimate the difficulties, or to run risks through over-confidence; but there are evidences that the failure of both political parties to make any effective contribution to the solution of the problems of agriculture and industry which are of increasing urgency, and the constructive character of U.F.A. policies and enviable record of the U.F.A. Federal Group, are recognized by increasing numbers of electors. Letters received by *The U.F.A.* from many points make it clear that the membership of the Association are alert and determined. The need to make a special effort to bring out every vote on election day is recognized.

Mr. Normandeau and Donald MacLachlan, whom we are informed is proving a "great co-operator," are endeavoring to carry the message of the U.F.A. throughout the constituency. Mrs. A. H. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A., is giving active and effective support in a series of meetings; and I. Goresky, M.L.A., F. A. Miskew, M.L.A., and others are actively participating.

"Splendid Support and Co-operation"

"We are getting splendid support and co-operation," writes Mr. Normandeau, under a February date. "We have covered St. Paul and Beaver River ridings and are going on to the others. At Warspite, where, as at other points, we had a good meeting, and a good crowd, the charge for the hall was $1.50. The chairman suggested a collection, and $3 was raised, in spite of the lack of funds among the farm people. They feel that they are fighting for their own cause. It is a pleasure to fight in this campaign, where candidates are fair to one another; and our opponents have, in my experience, so far been very fair."

Co-operative "Outfitting"

An interesting incident of the campaign, illustrating the spirit of co-operation which is widely manifest, is reported by J. A. Langlois, secretary of St. Paul U.F.A. Local. Mr. Normandeau, he states, "arived in St. Paul with a city hat. In order to travel in the extreme cold weather we were enjoying during part of his whirlwind visit he had to borrow a fur cap. This was not the only thing that had to be borrowed. Our travelling equipment was composed of two horses borrowed from Mr. J. A. Beauregard of Lafond; harness from Mr. A. Poirier, Mr. H. Bruneau and Mr. Beauregard; closed-in cutter from Mr. Bruneau; robes and blankets from Mrs D. Bougie. Now if you finish the list with mitts and overshoes you will have the complete outfit."

In another report, from Lindbergh, we are advised that Mr. Normandeau and Mr. MacLachlan were royally welcomed at a meeting held at the home of Mr. J. Keller, to which they were taken by team from the station. "Splendid addresses were given," writes our correspondent, "by Mr. MacLachlan and Mr. Normandeau on economic questions and the necessity for co-operation and on the issue in the election; after which a very fine banquet was served by the ladies of the U.F.W.A. Before leaving, a hearty vote of thanks was extended to the ladies by both speakers. Several political questions were discussed, and before leaving our candidate stated that he felt as though Spring Park poll would be 98 per cent farmer. And here's hoping he finds all other polls to be of the same mind."

Notes on the campaign from a Northern Correspondent will be found on page 28.

U.F.A. CANDIDATE

LOUIS NORMANDEAU

NORMANDEAU'S MESSAGE TO ELECTORS

In this brief message to the electors of Athabasca, given through the columns of *The U.F.A.*, I wish first of all to express my thanks to the members of the association who through their delegates to the recent convention elected me to be their banner carrier in this contest. Especially do I appreciate the splendid co-operation of Mrs. Warr, the president of the U.F.W.A. I am proud to be associated with her, also with Mr. Gardiner, in this series of messages.

Within the past few weeks the U.F.A. members at Ottawa have given a great account of themselves as representatives of the farm people of the West and of working people in general in their presentation of the case for monetary reform. What an encouragement it will be to them and to the hard pressed masses of people who are looking for help in these difficult days if the voters of Athabasca show their appreciation of those efforts by sending one more representative of the United Farmers to join them after March 21st.

We have every reason to believe that such will be the outcome of the voting on that day. Everywhere we go we are finding large numbers of friends and supporters. In spite of the bad roads for part of the time and subsequently the return of wintry weather, we are having most enthusiastic meetings. Our workers are busy in all parts of the riding. They are co-operating at all points for our transportation and entertainment and good crowds are assembling. The U.F.A. spirit is rallying once more to the call. May I urge upon the readers of our paper that no stone be left unturned to ensure success, or in other words that every last U.F.A. vote be brought out to the polls.

It is not my success which is at stake. The U.F.A. is making test of its principles and the loyalty and convictions of its members in the only by-election it has fought in the Federal field since Robert Gardiner was returned for Acadia by over ten thousand of a majority in 1921. Let us all do our part for victory.

Yours fraternally

LOUIS NORMANDEAU.

A Message from the President to Electors of Athabasca

House of Commons, Ottawa.

To the Electors of the Constituency of Athabasca:

On March the 21st you will be called upon to elect a representative to the House of Commons to succeed the late Mr. Buckley.

At this time of writing there are three candidates in the field, representing three different parties or groups; viz., the United Farmers of Alberta, the Conservatives and the Liberal parties.

Owing to the continued depression, this by-election is most important, inasmuch as it will be an indication as to whether the people are satisfied or otherwise that Canada's present policies to deal with the existing crisis are effective.

We are passing through a period of world economic development such as we have never previously experienced. The struggle today is for power or the retention of power. Upon whether our elected representatives in Parliament are there to serve the interests of the masses or to defend privileges, will depend the conditions under which the people will live and labor.

Never in history has the issue been as clear cut as at present. By your votes on March 21st, you will intimate to the world as to whether you are satisfied to continue the present debt creating system, or demand such changes as are necessary in our economic fabric to guarantee to those who produce the real wealth of the country, the full fruits of their labor.

This is the real issue before the electors of the constituency of Athabasca, and there is no opportunity to side-step the issue. You will either declare for or against your own interests. I expect the electors to rally solidly behind the U.F.A. candidate, thereby intimating to all and sundry that you are opposed to policies that condemn a substantial number of our people to starvation in the midst of plenty.

If the same spirit that actuated the U.F.A. in the past, and when it has stood for "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" still survives, there should be no question as to the outcome of this by-election. Work for and see to it that you poll every available vote.

Robert Gardiner

President.

President of United Farm Women Issues Election Appeal

Wetaskiwin, Alta.

On March 21st we shall be called upon to register our choice of a Federal representative to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Buckley, Liberal M.P. for Athabasca, since 1930.

From the time when our movement entered the political field in 1921 the U.F.A. have held this seat until 1930, except between the years 1925 and 1926, when it was represented by the Liberal M.P., Mr. Cross, who was unseated following an investigation which disclosed gross irregularities.

Undaunted by the result of the 1930 election, the U.F.A. unanimously chose Mr. Louis Normandeau as standard bearer for the coming by-election. Though the conditions in rural Alberta are well nigh desperate through frozen credits and low prices of farm produce in relation to those of other commodities, we realize that it was desperation that first caused farmers to co-operate. Present difficulties must teach all people the folly of electing a supporter of either of the old political parties to represent them at Ottawa, for regardless of such a candidate's personal wishes or intentions, he is bound by the party system either to support or to oppose legislation from the basis of partizanship instead of from that of the needs of his constituents.

The Beauharnois investigation clearly showed that the policies of both parties are dominated by those whose interests are diametrically opposed to agriculture, and yet the interest of the majority of the people in this constituency is agriculture.

The U.F.A. Federal Members have clearly demonstrated their fearless statemanship, ignoring parties and dealing with all issues on the basis of merit. Their ability to discuss social, financial and economic problems has won the respect of opponents and supporters alike. With the support and co-operation of labor and other independent groups they have been responsible for securing important amendments to the Canada Grain Act, the reinstatement of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, while early in 1926, when the Government was dependent upon the support of the Independent Groups for its existence, they secured a reduction in the tariff on autos and trucks and also obtained old age pensions.

We are proud of their record, which is one of service to the people, and in Louis Normandeau we have another able and loyal supporter of those U.F.A. principles, co-operation and equity. Let us therefore go forth with the same determination to win that carried us to victory in 1921 and 1926. Money is scarce, but money is not everything. In the Acadia Constituency, which is represented by our esteemed president, Mr. Gardiner, there is hardship such as few people in this constituency ever witnessed. Lack of moisture, hail and soil drifting have caused crop failure after crop failure until the people are reduced to destitution, yet every candidate who has opposed the U.F.A. in that constituency has lost his deposit, and as a result Mr. Gardiner was returned by acclamation in 1930 election.

It is the spirit that counts. Our Federal Members have given splendid service to the people of Alberta and their efforts merit the loyal support of every man and woman interested in the welfare of Canada. The responsibility for the election of Louis Normandeau, U.F.A. candidate, is ours. Let us all, therefore, do our best to assure victory by turning out to register our vote on March 21st.

Fraternally yours,

MRS. A. E. WARR,

President U.F.W.A.

The Significance of the Athabasca By-Election

By WILLIAM IRVINE, M.P.

The election in Athabasca, brought about by the very unfortunate death of Mr. J. F. Buckley, is going to have greater significance than may be apparent to the casual observer. By-elections, in British countries at least, have always been regarded as barometers of public opinion. Their effects upon Parliament and upon the Government are always direct and influential. This being so, the voters of Athabasca should embrace the opportunity thus afforded to make the greatest impression possible upon the Government of the day, with a view to obtaining immediate improvements in our economic conditions.

With this in view, it might be well to consider the Liberal, Conservative and United Farmer aspirants in the contest, and to consider how the electorate could best use its votes to serve the best interests of the constituency and of the nation.

What claim has the Liberal candidate? What could be gained either for the constituency or for the country at large in voting for him? Two years ago the people of Canada rejected the Liberal Party because it had failed to cope with the then developing depression. At that time it had no agricultural policy, no financial policy, no practicable tariff policy, and it refused even to recognize the unemployment situation. That was two years ago.

What Do Liberals Offer?

What has the Liberal party to offer now that the depression has become a crisis which threatens to crash civilization? I do not know what the Liberal candidate may offer on the hustings, but I would not pay much attention to that, in any event. The thing to be considered is: What is the Liberal leader and the Liberal party offering now in the House of Commons? Yes, what? The answer is, nothing. Take up your Hansard and confirm this statement. Apart from petty criticisms of the administration for its failures, the Liberal party has contributed nothing to the solution which we must find soon or perish. The Liberal leader was silent during a discussion on unemployment, which discussion lasted all day and night; he was silent on the debate on currency and credit involving debts, interest and the gold basis. But he has been voluble on trying to clear his skirts of the Beauharnois mud.

The situation with regard to the Liberal candidate is that his party has already been tried in this depression, and it failed; that at this moment it is barren of policy, blind to the great possibilities of the hour, a party which has no longer any reason to exist and will pass away in Canada as it has already passed out of Britain.

And What of Conservatism?

What is the situation in respect to the Conservative candidate's claim for support? He must stand on the record of the Government. In a few words, what is that record? It was elected two years ago on a policy of protective tariffs. It was believed by the Conservative party and by the people who supported it at the polls, that high protection would wipe out unemployment, bring revenue not only sufficient for current expenditure but something besides to go against the National debt, and above all, it was to increase the farmers' market both at home and abroad. Under the able leadership of a very forceful character that policy has been applied fearlessly and adequately. Never in the history of Canada has a Government more sincerely applied its election remedy; but the Government has failed. Its policy has been clearly demonstrated to be inadequate.

So it may be said that the Liberals failed partly because of lack of any policy and partly because they made no effort to implement such policy in respect to tariffs as they had. The Conservatives have failed, not through failure to apply their policy but because that policy is inadequate in the face of a set of conditions never before experienced in world history.

A further consideration is that the Conservative party does not require another supporter in order to be able to carry on Government, as it already has a large majority in the House, so that the voters of Athabasca could not put their franchise to better use than to register against the Government and thus spur it to action. Besides, to support the Conservatives would indicate that their policy was thought to be satisfactory. On the other hand, to send another Liberal to Parliament would be equally useless, since the Liberals are not only helpless as an opposition but are without even a proposal. Furthermore, to elect a Liberal would be to say to Parliament and to the Government: "We want to go back to the party which Canada turned out two years ago because of its inability to deal with a situation which since that time has developed to alarming proportions."

The U.F.A. Candidate and Policy

There remains for consideration the third alternative, namely, the candidate of the United Farmers of Alberta. What are his claims upon your franchise?

To begin with, it must be clear that the way out of the present crisis must be through a policy which neither of the major parties has yet seen. Both have tried their hand at this crisis, as above indicated, without success. The policy of the Co-operating Groups in the House of Commons has not been tried, so at the very lowest estimate it may be said for these Groups that there is a possibility that their policy may be effective, whereas it has been demonstrated that the policies of the other two parties are barren. Therefore, as between a demonstration of failure and the possibility of success, the choice surely falls on the side of the latter which is the cause of the United Farmers.

Examine the remedies put forward by the Co-operating Groups at this session of Parliament. Study them in the light of economic conditions. Every person having enough sense to mark a ballot must know that some of the chief troubles from which the country is suffering are—lack of money with which to buy goods; a burden of debt too heavy to be borne; interest charges which cannot be paid from the monetary returns of industry; lack of markets for agricultural, as well as other products; unemployment unequalled both in its general extent and in its threat to the existence of a large percentage of the population; the threatened collapse of the whole economic and financial structure of the modern world and the lack of any plan whatsoever for national economies.

During Present Session

Briefly, we have advocated the cancellation of international debts; the nationalization of currency and credit with issuance determined by the economic needs of the country and not as now by the limit of the gold supply, interest charges to be at cost, and the creation of a National Council of Social and Economic Research with a view to a planned National economy.

International debts have become so enormous that normal economic activities have become impossible. If these debts were cancelled, credit and currency would be immediately available for the peoples of the world; whereupon there would be immediate markets for farm products. We have no markets today because the people who used to buy from us have no money. They have no money because the weight of debt has paralyzed the financial resources of the nations. If these debts are wiped out, credit will flow, purchasing power will be assured, and our markets will return.

Surely even a half-wit can see that if all the goods produced in the world are to be bought and consumed, there must be created enough money with which to buy them. But money is created now, not in relation to the goods to be bought, but in relation to the amount of gold in existence. There is not enough gold in existence to allow the issuance of sufficient money—according to the rules of the gold game—to buy the goods produced. The sensible thing to do, then, is to abandon gold, at least as a basis for internal currency and credit. Moreover, the nation should not contract debts with other nations to pay in gold, when there is no gold with which to pay. All our Provinces and the Dominion are suffering now from that, and so also are the other Dominions of the British Commonwealth and Great Britain herself. We should contract to pay our debts in goods at the same value at which they are incurred.

Any nation that is following a planless economy cannot expect to meet with anything else but the disaster which has overtaken not only Canada but all nations, and for the same planless reason. The "laissez faire"—meaning, let things drift,—which has been practiced in order to allow competition a fair field, must be abandoned for planned co-operation or civilization itself is doomed.

For a program of this sort the U.F.A. asks Athabasca voters for their support. If you want these things to come about, tell Canada so by voting for the U.F.A. candidate.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL EDITOR

DON'T TAKE HIM SERIOUSLY

Some Alberta Wheat Pool members in the southern part of the Province are slightly agitated over certain remarks made by Mayor Barrowman, of Lethbridge, at a recent service club meeting held in that city. The worthy mayor accused the Wheat Pool for being responsible for the present financial depression in Western Canada.

We would suggest to those Pool members that they should not take Mayor Barrowman too seriously. It only adds to his ideas of his own importance. His remarks on the Wheat Pool are governed by antipathy rather than by any process of reasoning. He is about two years behind in his argument, apparently failing to realize more prominent anti-Pool agitators have long since given up the idea of charging the Wheat Pool with causing the depression. The true causes have been apparent to the public for some considerable time. We may expect the Mayor of Lethbridge to charge the Pool with being the cause of the Sino-Japanese war! It would be just as reasonable.

Mayor Barrowman is virulently opposed to farmers' movements of any kind and seldom takes pains to hide his hatred. Knowing this, farmers should not worry in the slightest over his mouthings.

* * *

THE TREND IN ARGENTINA

Apparently Argentina is not so much impressed with the report of the Stamp Commission's findings on the question of the future system of grain marketing in Canada. The big South American Republic has conducted a government investigation of its own into the Buenos Aires and Rosario grain exchanges. The result was a recommendation for permanent government supervision of grain marketing operations on the exchanges. Further recommendations were: that legislative action be taken to remedy a situation whereby the logical buyers of the country's grain act principally as sellers; the establishment of trading by standardized grades; expansion of co-operative activity; introduction of the warrant system of grain trading and elevator construction.

Argentina has been backward in elevator construction, but the Government is planning to sponsor the building of a comprehensive countrywide elevator system to be operated by grower co-operatives.

Argentina is recognized as one of the most progressive of South American countries. Its national wealth depends largely upon the production of beef cattle, wheat, corn and flax.

THE ACTUAL SITUATION

Some figures and facts regarding the financial position of the Alberta Wheat Pool, which appear in another section of this issue of *The U.F.A.* should furnish encouragement to Pool members and considerably relieve the anxiety of some people of the Province who are insisting that the taxpayers of Alberta will eventually have to foot the bill for the $5,649,000 liability of the Pool to the Provincial Government.

The last financial statement issued by the Alberta Wheat Pool, at the end of its 1930-31 business year, showed assets over liabilities (except to grower members for reserves contributed for elevator and commercial reserves) of $9,229,-484.50. After subtracting the liability of the Pool to the Provincial Government for the 1929 overpayment there still remain assets over and above that amount of $3,580,000.

The record of Alberta Pool elevators ever since their inception has been good. The system has, after providing for full depreciation and interest of 6 per cent on capital, returned over $1,776,000 of the surpluses earned to grower patrons and provided an additional $509,620.09 excess earnings which are retained as working capital. The splendid result was achieved through large handlings and if the growers can be encouraged to maintain their patronage on the same scale the liability to the Government can be readily wiped out and the equity of the members restored to good standing.

It is for this very reason that growers have been urged to patronize Pool elevators. Aside from the efficiency of the service offered, aside from the desire of maintaining and preserving a truly co-operative elevator system owned and controlled by Alberta grain growers, there remains the incentive of fulfilling the financial obligation to the Province and restoring the equity of the members in a well-balanced and worthy elevator system.

In view of the above situation growers should see to it that their grain is delivered to Alberta Pool elevators. Deliveries count now above all else.

* * *

JUNIOR FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS

The attention of the young people on the farms of Alberta is directed to the fact that plans have been made to carry on the Junior Fields Crop club work in 1932. This work has been carried on for the past two years with considerable success. An announcement appears in another section of this issue.

Position of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Summary of Assets and Liabilities

Canada's Peak Production of Wheat

Do You Know Your Left

Elevator Per Average

LOCAL OFFICERS

[illegible]

[illegible]

Growth

[illegible]

Precipitation Figures for 24 Years

[illegible]

Precipitation Figures for 24 Years

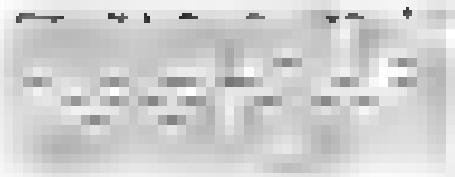
[illegible]

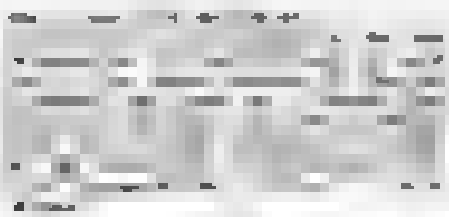
British Flour Demands Wheat Prices

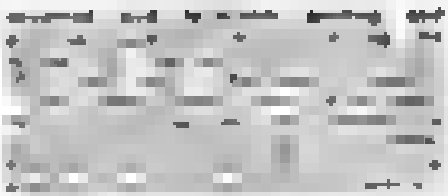
[illegible]

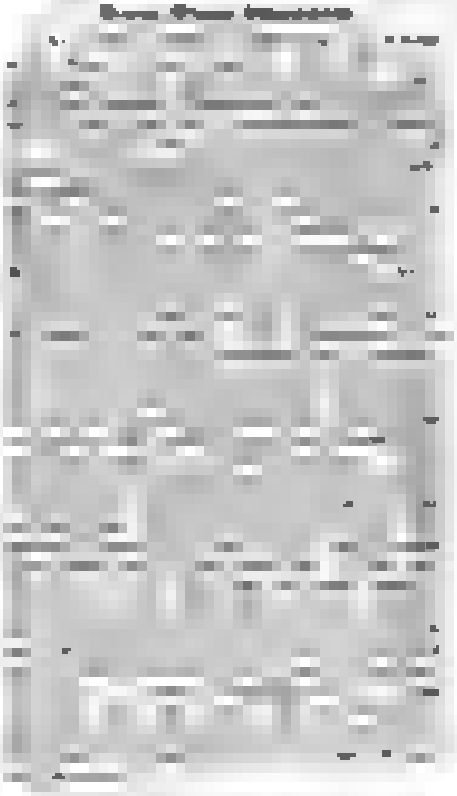
Wheat Pool Sum Further Board

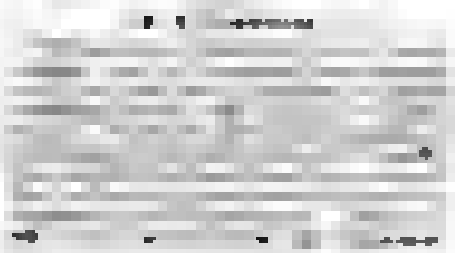
[illegible]











ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

[illegible]

[illegible]

Carryover July 31		
Production		
Total supplies		
Domestic requirements		
Available surplus		
Exports August to [illegible]		
Balance for export and [illegible]		

Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour

The following [illegible]

March				
April				
May				
June				
July				
TOTAL				

The Season Ensues

[illegible]

American Wheat in Canada

[illegible]

Grandfather Pegue Thanks

[illegible]

[illegible]

Seven Wheat Boxes This Year

[illegible]

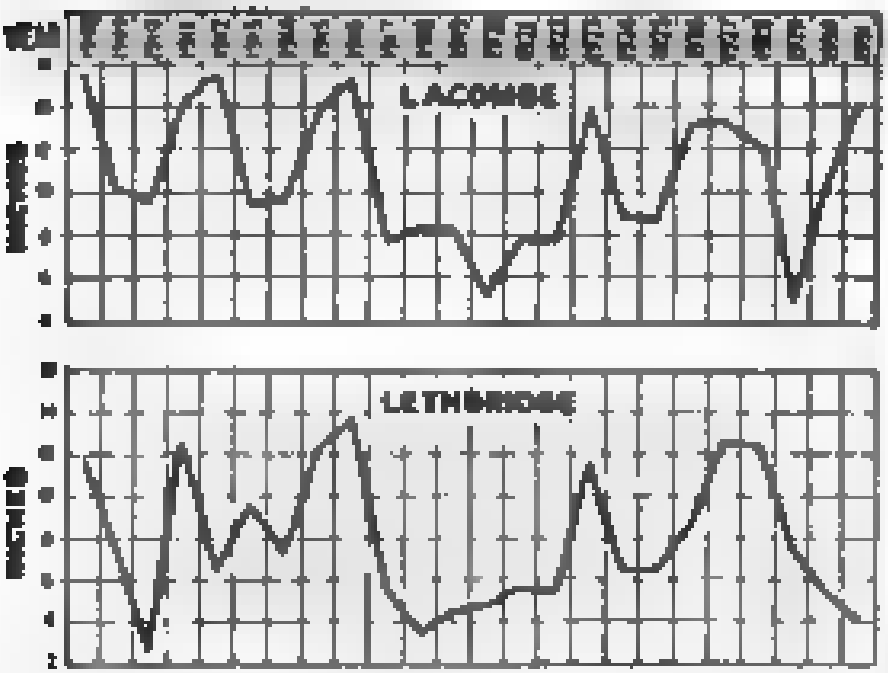
Jump Towards in Sheep Good Production

[illegible]

Junior Field Crop Competitions

[illegible]

RAINFALL RECORD AT LETHBRIDGE AND LACOMBE



Statistics of Rainfall from 1910 to 1932 for four months of May, June, July and August (in inches) from records of Lethbridge and Lacombe Experimental Farms at these points.

Government Control of Grain Futures Markets in Argentina

The experiences of the grain futures [illegible] Argentina [illegible] Report.

[illegible]

[illegible] Government [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] which will not come to the knowledge of the grain [illegible]

[illegible]

Cost of Living in Canada Drops

[illegible]

Russian Wheat Situation

[illegible]

[illegible]

Flaxseed and the hard rubberoid [illegible] the growers of other varieties.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Wheat quality [illegible] in Argentina and Saskatchewan [illegible]

Parcels Clerks. The Wheat Pool [illegible] the Interprovincial Marketing Commission.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Wheat [illegible] Pool [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Wheat [illegible] Pool [illegible] government [illegible] higher [illegible] would [illegible] control of production.

The Result of the Math

[illegible]

[illegible] and of [illegible]. The New Age of February 9 th. states with reference to this matter:

"A French paper is having a great [illegible] the Headless [illegible] problem. It [illegible] has an authoritative [illegible] and [illegible] to have it. But they found that [illegible] would have to raise a loan to pay for burying it [illegible]. They had it taken [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Interests of the United Farm Women

The Convention, Advisers, and Other Matters

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sustainable Recipes

The G.F.A. Pattern Department

EATON BUYING GUIDES & STRIKE ECONOMY

Offering a Complete Mail Order Service for the Western Home

NOW READY

T. EATON Co.

Experienced

BANK OF MONTREAL

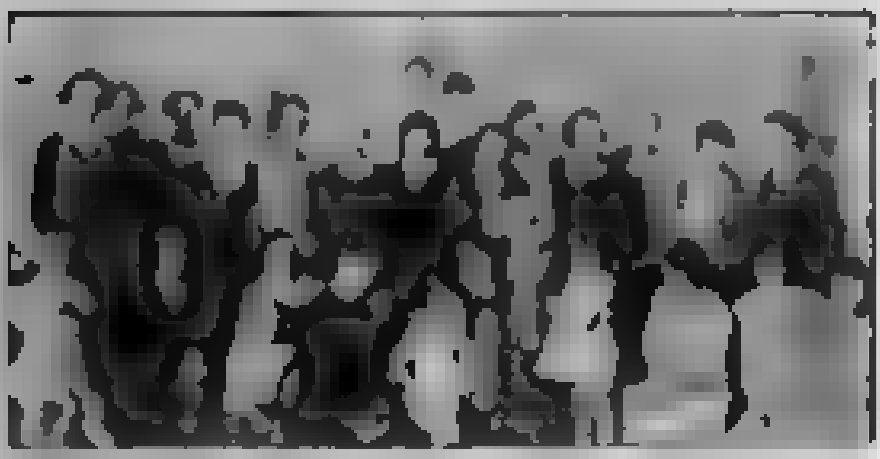
U.F.A. LOCAL ITEMS

[illegible]

[illegible]

Junior Home Notes

[illegible]



A Representative Meeting at the Home of Mrs. G. W. Wall

U.F.A. Junior Activities

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DON'T MISS THIS OFFER!

Buy and Save

ROYAL CROWN FLAKED LYE

and 25¢

HOW TO GET THEM

Our Rates Reduced to Help the Farmer!

100 Rooms to Rent 100

KING EDWARD HOTEL

U.F.W.A. CONVENTION REPORTS

News from the Head Office of Alberta Teachers' Pool

may
cash
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prices All Locals interested in

U F A Transportation

Report of Executive Committee of U F A Central Board to Annual Convention

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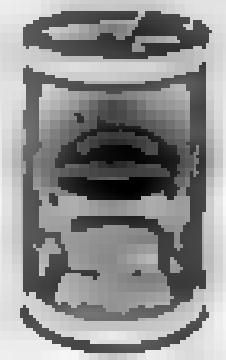
Meeting Between C.P.R. Proposed

WAR DECLARED!

JOIN THE FARMERS OF CANADA IN THEIR GREAT WAR AGAINST

SMUTTY WHEAT

Wipe out money-making SMUT before it [illegible] Treat your seed wheat [illegible] more way of destroying it.

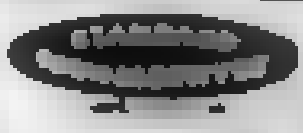


EASY TO USE

NO SPECIAL EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

REMOVE SMUT BALLS

USE CLEAN SEED



KILLS SMUT

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO.

[illegible]

MAKE YOUR FURNACE MORE POWERFUL

[illegible]

EDMONTON SPRING SHOW

[illegible]

CALGARY HORSE SHOW

[illegible]

SALE OF BEEF BULLS

[illegible]

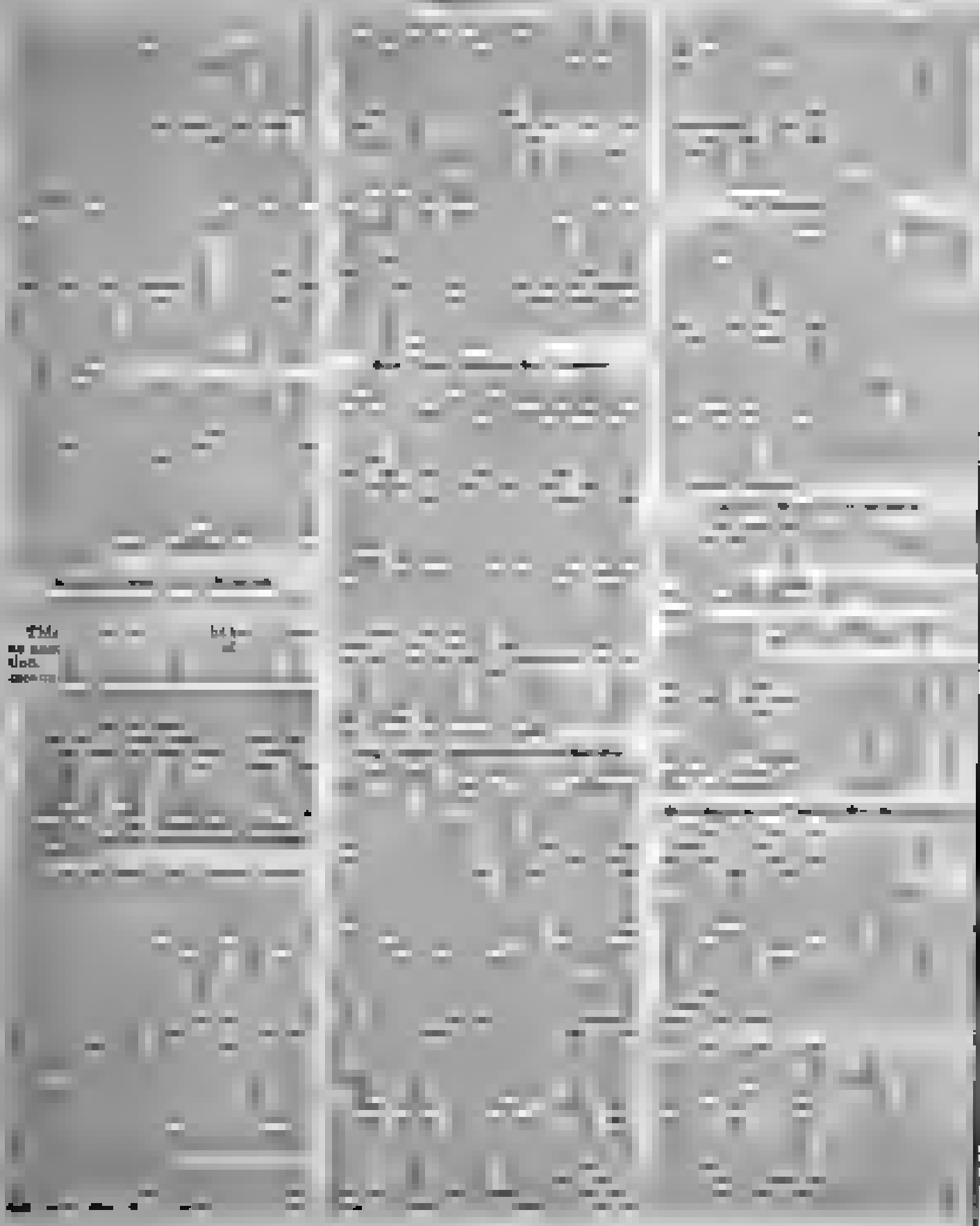
FAT STOCK SHOW

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF FAT STOCK

[illegible]

Social Ownership of Land on the National Plan



rates arrived at by the arbitration board will then be ascertained over a long of years. The Government will issue bonds to the creditors payable on the amortization plan through a department set up specially for the collection of funds in the form of rentals on such property, which will vary according to the classification of the land. This adjustment of the farm debts is based on a recognized business principle, which is applied in winding up a settlement of indebtedness as be seen merchants and their creditors in every country of the world. Why not apply it to the agriculturists as well? Lands under Class "D" can only be rationalized upon the owner making voluntary application to the Government.

Improvements

The question of improvements placed upon the land which is held under a "new lease" will naturally arise. In this connection it should be borne in mind that under the present system of mortgage all improvements, including buildings, fences, etc., become the property of the mortgage company until the loan with interest is paid in full. Not so with land held under a "new lease." The deed only will be the property of the Government. The people's improvements placed upon such lands by the occupant will remain his or her private property for all time to come. The occupant will be free at all times to dispose of or remove fences, buildings, etc., placed on the land by himself whenever he sees fit, and in the case of a divorce or the part of the occupant to quit farming, he will, of course, have an opportunity to dispose of his improvements, or let to the party who is making application for the new lease or to someone else. Should he fail to secure a fair price for such improvements, he will have every right to make application to the government, who will purchase such improvements at "cost value and make whatever arrangements are just and equitable with the new occupant. The duty of any Government is above all to serve the people.

"Tolerance is a better guarantee of freedom than brotherly love." E. D. Martin

---

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

"Fitness to survive means ability to get money out of the present system. It is easy by this simple rule to determine who is fit to survive." writes Tyler in The New Leader. A Chicago gunman, he says, obviously is a fitter man than a working man who is fired and sent to the breadline is not. A salesman who promises to relieve unemployment and leaves it worse than he found it is fit to survive." he writes ironically. "But the unemployed who vote for him are not."

EDMONTON EXHIBITION

Edmonton Exhibition Association has issued a supplement to the Prize list for the Edmonton Spring Show to be held April 6th to 9th. Exhibitors are reminded that entries for the bull sale close March 6th, and for the show close March 7th.

"Conscripts cost enormously to stamp out, from soul virus: their real purpose, however, is to stamp out the truth."—F. D. Martin, ex Calgary.

Don't take *this* chance

When a Safety Deposit Box costs less than your daily newspaper, why gamble with fire, theft, or carelessness.

Place your valuables in a Safety Deposit Box within our vault.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

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Capital and Reserve $14,000,000

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Betalasses, the Sugar Ration

Will add value feed to Sheep or Dry Roughage. Now sold through U.F.A. Co-operative Commission. A heavy Sugar Syrup for all livestock.

Syrup (Barrel 440 lbs. net) $7.50 f.o.b. Raymond.
Refund for empties.

For information write

CANADIAN SUGAR FACTORIES LTD.

RAYMOND, ALBERTA

The Times are Serious . . .

And call for serious thinking and study by intelligent citizens. Central Office of the U.F.A. stocks a number of pamphlets and books on finance and other important subjects. We recommend among others:

"The Crisis." By Ernest Bevin and G. D. H. Cole. 20c

"The Law of Poverty." etc. By the New Age Study Group. For sale at 4 shillings, 5c

"Introduction to Social Credit." By G. Cunningham. 20c

"Canada's Tariff Down." Bean-Harrison, from the point of view of the U.F. National Popular Government League. 25c.

"Land of the Soviets." By G. H. Williams. 50c

Send for complete list.

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Headquarters for U.F.A. and Wheat Pool Officials and directors while visiting Calgary.

Rates Reasonable.

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ALL WARM

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NOTES FOR THE BRANDCAST

New Financial Plan Proposed by Dowling Lake R.M.

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WORK AND PAYS

"There the last th respect agency to ski dating criticism

creased expenditure over estimates were $155,277.65 made necessary for normal expenditures, under the Election Act owing to the general election of 1930; $57,065.76 freight charges on seed and feed; $81,536 for mothers' allowances; $20,085.66 for children's protection; $550,-999.83 grants to schools; $39,573.48 Alberta Provincial Police; $19,818.64 incidental justice; $47,655.40 maintenance of buildings; $37,679.78 drainage, irrigation and water power services; while decreases as compared with estimates were as follows: old age pensions, $91,-896.30; miscellaneous increases and decreases, net, $16,436.44.

Survey of Past Year

Mr. Reid prefaced his detailed statement upon Provincial finances with a survey of the economic and financial history of the past year. Suspension of payment of gold by England, bank failures in the United States, default by certain South American states, and the growing uncertainty in Europe had had a paralyzing effect on international finance and a very direct influence on our own economic position, he stated. Continued low prices for our farm products, drying up of cash reserves, fear and uncertainty, had had a cumulative effect in restricting trade and purchasing power. Notwithstanding these influences, the Government had been able to carry on, fulfilling its duty to the people of the Province.

The Treasurer stated that estimates of expenditure, which had been greatly reduced, were conservative, being based in the main on the actual receipts of the current year. "The result is a balanced budget, balanced on what are considered sound and conservative lines."

Regret was expressed that increased taxes had been found necessary, as in the Dominion and in other nations.

Detailed figures were presented upon the past agricultural year, the value of all field crops being estimated at $70,-227,000 as compared with $67,195,400 in 1930 and $132,448,000 in 1929. Alberta's dairy industry set a new high production record in 1931, valued at $15,750,000, and there was an increase of 28 per cent in butter production indicated. Butter values declined during the year to the lowest level in the past 30 years. The price for eggs declined to levels unheard of in the past decade.

Mr. Reid expressed gratification that the tendency of some farmers to plunge into livestock as a result of the drastic decline in grain prices had not occurred to any great extent in Alberta.

Production of beet sugar last year was the largest in the history of the Province, with the highest sugar content ever reached here, and probably the highest on the continent for 1931.

It was pointed out that the administration of the Alberta Division of the Canadian Farm Loan Board is under the direct supervision of Ottawa. To date 1,844 mortgage loans totalling $3,315,400 have been approved by the Board at Ottawa.

Mr. Reid made a thorough survey of the operation of the Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act. Total loans outstanding at December 31st last were $1,902,992, and it is confidently expected that further payments aggregating $150,000 will be made from sales of grain, a large portion of which is stored in the joint names of the member and his society. While it could not be said that the societies had overcome their difficulties, they had consolidated their position, and provisions had been made to protect the Province from any substantial loss under its guarantee.

Co-operative Marketing Associations

Co-operative Marketing Associations had made marked headway during the past year under adverse conditions. Loans granted under the Guarantee Act totalled $414,560; reductions made by them $51,952, while further payments totalling $6,918 would be made before the end of May. Three associations handling butter had made substantial bonus payments to their members. The associations were operating on a sound basis, firmly established as truly co-operative enterprises, and the Province was fully secured against loss.

Alberta Wheat Pool

"The position of the Government with respect to the mortgages held upon the property of the Alberta Pool Elevators, Ltd.," stated Mr. Reid, "has improved recently by the Pool paying to the banks the sum of $250,000 on the Vancouver terminal property.

"In addition to the security on the elevator system, the Government has a floating charge on net current assets not specified in the Auditor's report of $2,859,090.55 as at July 15th, 1931.

"Summarizing the above, the Government's security against advances of $8,049,537.49 may be stated as follows:

Elevator system less depreciation reserves and bank loans as at July 15th, 1931	$6,370,403.96
Add payments on bank loans	250,000.00
	$6,620,403.96
Add: Current assets as at July 15, '31	$2,859,090.55
Less amount paid on Vancouver Terminal since that date...	250,000.00
	2,609,090.55
Total security.....	$9,229,494.50

"Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions under which the Alberta Pool commenced its operations this year, following two years of adversity, due to steadily falling prices, operating results for the year have been surprisingly good. The most optimistic estimate of possible grain handlings at the commencement of the season was placed at thirty million bushels. This estimate has already been exceeded by a substantial amount, and present indications are that the year's handlings will be close to that of the previous year. In some respects the crop handling will not be as profitable as that of last year, but there seems no doubt that the Pool will be able to meet its obligations under the agreement completed with the Government."

The Treasurer stated that under the terms of the sale of the railways, $10,580,000 is due and payable to the Province, of which $5,000,000 is payable June 1st, 1933, and the balance June, 1939. In the Telephone Department the estimated deficit is due "wholly to decreased revenues as a result of the present depression."

Alberta Savings Certificates on deposit at Dec. 31st last, totalled $9,594,034.68, as compared with $6,683,855.71 the previous year.

During the coming year a substantial contribution to the revenue of the Province would accrue from the administration of the natural resources.

Investigation Launched Into the Problems of Farm Indebtedness

The Agricultural committee of the Alberta Legislature, which includes all members of the assembly, is now meeting almost daily at Edmonton to enquire into the very serious situation in the farming industry of this Province. Various sub-committees have been set up, and are already at work. Many witnesses will be called.

The resolution calling for the investigation was moved by Premier Brownlee on February 19th, seconded by Mr. Lymburn, in the following terms:

That the Committee on Agriculture be called to enquire into any matters pertaining to the present condition of agriculture with a view to suggesting possible ways and means of assisting the industry to gain stability and particularly, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, for the purpose of considering:

1. The organization and administration of the Debt Adjustment Act and what, if any, amendments should be made either to the said Act or in the organization of the Debt Adjustment Bureau to adequately meet the financial conditions of the various sections of our population in the light of present conditions.
2. The problems pertaining to live stock and dairy production, and the marketing of live stock and dairy products.
3. The report of the Supervisor of Co-operative Credits and the operation and extent or reorganization of the Co-operative Credit Societies.
4. The report of the Provincial Auditor with reference to the guarantees given under and by virtue of the Co-operative Marketing Associations Guarantee Act made pursuant to the said act.
5. The desirability of amending the Insurance Act with respect to the terms and conditions under which hail insurance is written in this Province.
6. The buying, selling, transportation and storage of petroleum products in this Province.

Alberta [redacted] Loan Is Over-Subscribed

Dealers' Subscriptions Total $20,000,000 When Provincial Loan Offered

An offer of $5,000,000 of Alberta Provincial 6 per cent bonds at 95.25 brought dealers' subscriptions of $20,000,000 in Montreal; and the books were closed at 11 a.m. on February 29th, the day on which the offering was made. The interest yield on the investment will be 6 1-2 per cent. Premier Brownlee expressed gratification, stating that the loan would place the Province in an absolutely safe position. Estimates provided for a balanced budget, and with the loan successfully launched, the Province would be in a position to take care of the $1,000,000 maturity in New York on April 15th, while it could also pay the greater part of its loan from the banks. "It leaves us with an apparently clear line of credit to meet emergencies during the next year," stated the Premier.

The loan was authorized by a bill passed by the Alberta Legislature several

days ago. It provides as to $3,650,000 for the public service; for the covering of any debt of the Province on open account; for paying any floating indebtedness of the Province; for the carrying on of public works authorized by Legislature, etc.; and as to $1,350,000 for similar objects in connection with the Provincial Telephone system.

U.F.A. Members Discuss Economic Problem

We print below brief extracts from three important speeches on the address in the Alberta Legislature:

Reduction of Interest Imperative

Full confidence in the Government's capacity to deal with the momentous problems now confronting the people of the Province, was expressed by A. G. Andrews.

There must be material reduction in interest rates, declared Mr. Andrews; and legislation making it impossible for mortgage companies doing business in Canada to demand payments in American currency. Machine companies should only be allowed to take security in the implement sold. He also advocated a revaluation of farm lands, according to their productive value, stabilization of prices of farm products in the home markets; and work for every man, rather than direct relief. Co-operative enterprises in the agricultural industry should be given continued support. The work of the Home Bureau Service should be maintained, if at all possible, and Junior Club work extended. Gravelling of the highways towards the East, as far as graded, should be completed, if at all possible.

The Dominion Government should be urged to give its decision on the Domestic Freight Rates question, so that Alberta farmers would be enabled to ship feed grains into B.C.

Mr. Andrews urged that the Legislature should give its moral support to the Disarmament Conference.

Afraid to Inflate Flat Tire

Lack of control on the economic highway was responsible for the present situation, declared Mr. Shield, who described the intensified difficulties of farmers during 1931, as a consequence of the fall in prices of farm products other than wheat. The fear of inflation, said Mr. Shield, was like being afraid to inflate a flat tire because you might cause a blow-out.

Beef had dropped during the year from 6½c to 4 or 4½c; hogs from $8.25 to $3.35; lamb from 7c to 4½c or 4½c. Today, farmers were living in the shadow of fear, arising from inability to pay taxes, interest on mortgages, and other indebtedness—fear of losing the equity built up by a life time of effort. In Macleod constituency, there was the added difficulty of irrigation obligations—obligations which were impossible to meet, under present conditions.

Mr. Shield urged that the operation of the Crop Payments Act should be inquired into by the agricultural committee. Under this plan, mortgagees were acquiring all the benefits of landlordism without its responsibilities.

Governments Do Not Govern

Bitterly denouncing the social system which permitted human welfare to take a secondary place to the rights of capital, Donald Cameron declared that we are today living under the most ruthless dictatorship in the world's history—the dictatorship of finance. It had become clear that governments do not govern. Between the abundance of things that can not be sold, and the millions in want because they cannot buy, "stand our statesmen, impotent to regulate the bits of paper and metal, in the form of currency and credit, so that those who want to sell can do so, and those who want to buy can do so and satisfy their needs."

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED
WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED

ALBERTA GROWN, CLEAN AND HARDY, AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED

Your live stock and land both need more of these high-yielding, weed-eradicating, soil-enriching forage. Plant a liberal area this year with our Alberta grown Seed.

We also handle Peas, Beans, Alike and White Dutch Clover, Brome, Western Rye, Timothy, etc.

No. 1 Registered Grimm Alfalfa, with free sacks, $13.00 per hundred pounds.

No. 1 Field-inspected White Sweet Clover seeds at value, $4.50 per hundred pounds.

Write for prices on other seeds and grades. Larger quantities at greatly reduced prices.

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BROOKS - - ALBERTA

"Farmers and Fishermen" Looking to the U.F.A.

Congratulations From the Maritimes

We have recently received the following letter, indicating the intense interest which is taken in the U.F.A. movement in the Maritime Provinces:

Canadian Livestock Co-operative
(Maritimes)
Moncton, N.B.

Editor, *The U.F.A*:

We would like to offer a word of congratulation and appreciation of the work the U.F.A., as a Provincial farm organization, and *The U.F.A.* paper, is doing. The writer is an ex-member of the organization who has had to view its progress and work from a distance since 1920, but who has never failed to be keenly interested in its activities.

It may prove a bit of encouragement to you to know that a growing number of people in this part of the Dominion is showing interest in the U.F.A., the ideals it stands for and the leaders and statesmen it has been able to develop, and that those who are endeavoring to advance co-operative development among the farmers and fishermen of the Maritimes are looking to you, and depending upon you in an ever increasing measure for moral strength and guidance, but progress is being made here too and we are not without hope that in the not distant future we will be able to take up a share of the effort towards this Co-operative Commonwealth which was so well defined in the last issue of your paper. Certainly the need is no less great here for the ushering in of the new order, but the interest among the people is just now being stirred and progress is as yet spotted. I have had more work in common with Dr. Tompkins of Canso, N.S., and he tells me that he is in fairly close touch with you personally and with the U.F.A. generally. He and his colleagues are doing a great work.

The reports of the recent convention are most interesting and inspiring, and we would like again to offer a word of appreciation for your work.

Wishing the U.F.A. the very best of success I remain,

Yours truly,
W. H. McEWEN

INCREASED MEMBERSHIP

Remitting dues recently for 14 members, bringing the total for 1932 to 25, W. F. Fraser, secretary of High River U.F.A. Local, states, "We have not solicited a single one in any way except to warn them that they cannot participate in dividends on co-operative purchases through the U.F.A. plan unless they are paid-up in advance." The Local declared 10 per cent dividend on first three cars of coal purchased through the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee, Calgary.

NOTES BY THE WAY

(Continued from page 6)

that is required can be given. Then there are the great fundamental changes in finance and in economic organization which come under the head of "The Co-operative Commonwealth." A great wealth of material which reaches the office in authoritative publications from many parts of the world can be used in the paper but rarely. Such material, not available in the general press, would prove of inestimable value in presenting to our readers a picture of our own movement in relation to the great social forces at work in other fields and in other lands. From our readers themselves contributions which reveal a deep interest in fundamental social issues are received in increasing numbers. We should wish to include, also, to meet a recognized need, light magazine literature; but the pressure of organizational material is always so great that to do so would mean the ruthless sacrificing of official information required by our membership.

* * *

We had intended to use in this issue a page or so of editor's comment on things in general which we should like to make a regular feature of *The U.F.A.*; but as all the space left for discussion is gone, must await another occasion. Numerous inquiries have been received concerning the definition of "The Co-operative Commonwealth" and "Social Credit." If we can find the space, we shall examine this definition clause by clause in later issues of the paper. In the meantime let it be stated that from an editorial standpoint it is very much easier to carry on a semi-monthly than a monthly, and easier to carry on a weekly than either; that it is generally much less difficult to write a column than a paragraph; and that we are conscious at all times of the inadequacy of comment condensed into meagre space, when expansion is necessary to the proper development of the subjects with which it is desired to deal.

* * *

We find in many quarters revived interest in Edward Bellamy's books—"Looking Backward" and "Equality." We shall be glad to give information as to publishers and prices to any inquirers who care to write us.

Classified Section

BREAD MAKING

NO-MATOR BREAD IMPROVER MAKES bread of better texture and flavor, better color and quality and from same quantity flour gives larger loaf. Packet sufficient 100 loaves. Sold at U.F.A. Stores or send to C. & J. Sons Limited, Lombard Street, Winnipeg.

FISH

FAMOUS COLD LAKE TROUT, 10c., WHITEfish 7c; Pickerel 5c; Pike 4 1-2c; mixed fish 4c. E. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alberta.

YOU WILL WANT OUR LATEST ILLUStrated price list of New, Winter-Caught fresh water fish before ordering your winter's supply. A post card will bring it. Big River Consolidated Fisheries Ltd., Big River, Sask.

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MAKING AND REMAKING CHESTERfields and Chairs; also draping windows is our business. Write our Decorating Department for suggestions. Thornton & Perkins, 10628 Jasper Ave., Edmonton (Opposite Corona Hotel).

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ALBERTA CONSUMERS ALWAYS SPECIFY Alberta Sugar, the home product of our neighbor farmers—pure, always available, fine grain, sparkling. Tell your grocer—Alberta Sugar on every order.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK AND S. C. Rhode Island Red Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs for sale. Apply C.P.R. Supply Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

COCKERELS, BABY CHICKS, S. C. WHITE and Black Leghorns. Mating list. F. S. Wetherall, 3629 15-A St. West, Calgary.

PRIMROSE ELECTRIC CHICKS.—WE CAN now supply high quality baby chicks at the following low prices: Government approved White Leghorns, $9.75 per 100; pure bred-to-lay White Leghorns, $7.75 per 100; Barred Rocks, $9.75 per 100; White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons, $12.00 per 100. May prices $1.00 per 100 less. Order early to insure prompt delivery. Custom hatching $2.50 per 100 $2.25 per 100 for 500 or over. Pringle Electric Hatchery, 226 17th Ave. East, Calgary, Alberta.

BABY CHICKS—ALL BREEDS. LOWEST prices, from "Bred-to-Lay" stock. Write or phone for price list. T. J. Garbutt, 1436 Seventeenth Ave. West, Calgary.

BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS.— Blood tested, heavy laying hens, including Lethbridge contest birds. $6.00 hundred; $1.50 for 15. Mrs. Carlos Greeney, Alta.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM No. 1a256, his dam HEWZ 220, 27 oz. to doz. eggs, 1928 contest. $3.00 each. W. Marshner, Excel, Alta.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKerels from Provincial Certified and Approved dams, $3.00, $5.00 and $10.00. Also hatching eggs. Geo. E. Kruger, Stettler, Alta.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKerels from B. C. pedigreed E.O.P. stock. High egg records. Beautiful birds, $3.00. Hugh Simpson, Innisfree.

50 PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large vigorous birds, $2.00 and $3.00. Henry Pickering, Sylvan Lake, Alta.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, three for $5.00. Exchange for pullets. W. G. Guiss, Irma, Alta.

BUY BETTER CHICKS

An Egg in the Fall Pays the Difference. From high producing hens mated with high-grade cockerels. Our breeders are carefully culled and mated. Only two extra chicks with each hundred. No culls. 100 per cent quality. We want your business. Where we get it we will hold it because you will be satisfied. Four grades only; all opposite sex discounted. Barred or White Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, $18 per 100; S.C. White Leghorns, $17 per 100. Order from your nearest branch. Write for free catalogue and understand the advantages of our system.

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POLIE OREED, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of registered Belgians. Let me know your wants.

PUREBRED DUROCS, BACON OR THICK smooth type, either sex, unrelated. Service boars, $15.00 or exchange for white Giant, White Orpington pullets or good stock dog. Registered Shorthorn yearling bulls, $75.00, with papers. Purchaser Purebred black stud, coming two, exchange for same. Kelley Bros., Millet, Alberta.

SELLING — LEDGERWOOD SIRE FOLLS. Foals 1 and 2 years old. Mrs. A. W. Sams, Olds, Alberta.

FOR SALE—TWO YOUNG REGISTERED Belgian stallions. Oscar E. Carlson, R.R. 1, Trochu, Alberta.

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LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, Cordwood and Slabs—Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Grindrod, B.C.

BUY FENCE POSTS AND RAILS TO EXCHANGE for grain and part cash. Joseph Erur, Rocky Mountain House, Alta.

LUMBER FOR LESS. WE PAY FREIGHT direct from mill to you. Write for prices and estimates before building. Detailed plans free with order. The Pacific Lumber Co., 502 12th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. P.O. Box 1214.

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Garments & Household Goods
of all kinds cleaned and dyed. Price list and information upon request.
EMPIRE CLEANING & DYEING CO., Ltd.
234-236 Twelfth Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

ALBERTA TURKEYS
Bigger for large size and want type
Government Graded and Sealed
Grade A Toms, 20-32 lb., 50c. Young Hens, 16-20 lb., 30c
Grade B Toms, 24-30 lb., 30. Young Hens, 12-15 lb., 2
Grade C Toms, 20-24 lb., 7. Young Hens, 14-18 lb., 2
From one-third less than last year.
ALBERTA BRONZE TURKEY MARKETING ASSOCIATION
Box 189, Edmonton, Alberta.

J. A. FOX

During Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec. Mr. Fox, our new Calgary manager, personally visited and selected the Pure Bred Alberta flocks that will supply our Calgary hatchery. We guarantee our chicks. Also chicks from government blood-tested flocks. Order March chicks now. For Custom hatching and egg flats see Mr. Fox. I make per egg.

HAMBLEY ELECTRIC CHICKS

Extra chicks hatched right at home from electric incubators from the best selected pure Bred-to-lay Flocks in Western Canada

For 100 Chicks	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
White Leghorns	$14	$14	$13	$10
Barred Rocks	15	15	14	12
Other Breeds	18	16	15	14

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

Write today for FREE 28-page Colored Poultry Guide and Catalogue

HAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERIES LIMITED
CALGARY EDMONTON REGINA

FEED AND SEED

FARMERS, DAIRYMEN AND OTHERS, ALFalfa hay and other fodder of the highest quality for sale. All Alfalfa hay sold on grade. Write us for special prices. Brooks Farmers' Co-op. Assn. Ltd., Brooks, Alta.

FOR SALE—50 TONS OF GREEN FEED, free from noxious weeds, but a few wild oats. Not over ripe or coarse. $5.00 per ton f.o.b. Bawlf. Mr. R. Anderson.

BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED mixture, Government tested, Grade No. 1. Nine dollars per hundred, cleaned, bags included, f.o.b. Fairview, Alta. F. L. Green.

FOR SALE—CAR LOTS CLEANED SEED also feed oats. Registered Victory and Banner Oats. Registered Marquis and Certified Reward Wheat. Write for prices stating quantity required. Peace River Co-operative Seed Growers Limited, Grande Prairie, Alberta.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GRADE 2, germination 95, $4.50 per 100 lbs., sacks free. Reddes Bros., Athabasca, Alta.

BANNER OATS, FIRST GENERATION, REGistered, large or small lots; also carload pure Banner, grown from registered. Henry Young, Millet, Alta.

MEDIUM CLOVER—PLANT SOME OF THIS wonderful forage this year with hardy, local-grown, high-quality Seed. No. 1 Government Grade, $15.00, and No. 2, $13.00 per hundred. Cotton sacks extra at 20c each. Grimes Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association, Limited, Brooks, Alberta.

NURSERY STOCK

McKENZIE 1932 ANNUAL SEED CATALOGUE Free. Every home should have a copy of this complete Garden Guide—a postcard will bring it to you. Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Seed Grain, Grasses and Clovers, Poultry Feeds and Supplies. Prices are lower than ever before; quality is the high McKenzie standard. McKenzie Seed Houses are close to you too—low freights and quick service. A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd., Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Brandon.

SEND ME YOUR ADDRESS AND I WILL give you a list of Nursery stock proved good in my own garden. John Glanbeck, 806 3rd Ave. N.W., Calgary.

POTATOES

FOR SALE—A CARLOAD CLEAN BETTER Gem potatoes, best for seed, cheap for cash. Apply E. Rosebloom, Golden Spike, Alta.

FARM LANDS

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMpany's land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long term contract. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Department of Natural Resources, 905 First street East, Calgary.

SELLING—NE QUARTERS, FOUR UNDER cultivation, good district. Write Box 58, Duhamel, Alta.

PEACE RIVER DISTRICT—160 ACRES, 40 broken. Buildings; house; $2000. $500 down; station six miles. Jared Brown, Nisbeck, Alberta.

MACHINERY

MAKE YOUR ENGINE MORE POWERFUL and more economical on gas and oil. Have your cylinders rebored and fitted with new oversize pistons and rings. Write for prices on any make of tractor, automobile, truck or stationary engine to Jack Anderson, general machinist, 22 years' experience, 443 13th St. N.W., Calgary, Alberta.

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STUDY THIS PICTURE— THEN THINK

The difference in cost between CLEAN, PURE Robin Hood flour, and CHEAP, poorly milled flour is only 1c PER DAY FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR.

First Lesson in Baking

"NEVER waste time and money on CHEAP flour, Dolly dear. Remember, flour is food. It pays to use the best. You can buy flour made by poorly equipped mills for less money but your bread and biscuits will lack flavor and lightness. They will be dark and heavy. Thrifty housewives know that Robin Hood is the highest quality, most economical flour you can use. It is made from selected wheat — CLEANED, then WASHED with special machines using 100,000 gallons of water every 24 hours. That is why bread made with Robin Hood flour is so much whiter and lighter than you can make with CHEAP, poorly milled flour—and the difference in cost is only 1c PER DAY FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR."

IS 1c PER DAY SAVING WORTH WHAT IT COSTS YOU IN HEALTH RISK, QUESTIONABLE PURITY, UNINVITING FLAVOR AND POOR FOOD VALUE?

Ask Your Dealer For

Robin Hood FLOUR

CLEAN --- PURE

MAKES MORE LOAVES---BETTER BREAD---BIGGER FOOD VALUE

Printed for The U.F.A. Limited at the office of the Alberton Job Press Limited, [illegible] Avenue East, Calgary, Alberta